NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS. No. 181

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Young HERGLER ON THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Mageste-Married Rake BURYON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-London Assur-

BROADWAY VARIETIES, WE Broadway-BLACE BYED WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Erstorian Mins

RELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Breadway-Pathiotic CHINESE TIALL, 539 Broadway-Greantic Moving LLUS-

PUSSELDORF GALLERY, 487 Breadway-Valuable New York, Monday, June 30, 1856.

Mulls for Europe. NEW YORK HERALD -EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard steamship America, Captain Weckman, will we Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this ony at half past The Benan (printed in Beglish and French) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Your HERALD will be received at the following places

Age. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhell.
do. do. 8 Phone do la Boure.
bots—do. do. 7 Euroford strot.
cots—John Henter, 12 Euchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Hexaus will embrace the news received by man and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the Lour of

The News.

The steamship North America, which left Liverpool on the 18th instant, is now fully due at Quebec. She brings four days later news.

By our telegraph despatch from Washington we learn that the bill for the simission of Kansas into the Union with the Topeka, or free State constitu bion, will in all probability pass the House to-day by a small majority. It will of course be defeated in the Senate. It appears, however, that the demoeretic Sepators have agreed to support a bill, which is shortly to be introduced by Mr. Douglas, that will provide for the admission of the Territory, while at be same time the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act will be fully adhered to.

One of the Washington papers having stated that the Hen. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, had said bad things of Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, in relation to his caning Senator Sumner, Mr. Campbell ha written a letter to the South Carolina gentisman, alleging that the statement is untrue; to which Mr. Brooks replies that the letter is particularly gratifying to his feelings, on account of the long standing mutual friendship which has subsisted between him-

self and Mr. Campbell. Yesterday was the hottest day of the season s the mercury at one time in the afternoon runmirg as high as ninety-eight degrees in a cool place in the HERALD office. The intense heat was aggravated by a sultry breeze from the south, which prewailed all day. We heard of but few cases of coup de solul, a result due no doubt to the fact that it was Sunday, and those persons who did not leave the city remained within doors. It was clear last night at twelve o'clock, with a premise of a continuance of the heated term. At Boston yesterday the the memeter stood at one hundred in the shade-At Portland and other points at the eastward, se

vere thunder showers prevailed.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Sa torday. The only business transacted was hearing applicants for appointments to all vacancies in the police force. There are but nineteen vacancies, but for each of them there are from twenty five to fifty applicants.

Our correspondent at Barbadoes, writing on the 12th inst., says:- "The weather has continued very fine and favorable for sugar making, the season for which has nearly drawn to a close. The products of the island will exceed an average vield. Flour bread, beef, pork, fish, lard and corn are scarce and high, owing to the non-arrival of American vessels; but I fear when they do come the market will get glutted. The threatened war with Mexico, which is new inevitable, will, it is thought here destroy the republic of Mexice, which will become a kingdom

in less than two years, as a vice-royalty of Spain." The total value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending June 27 amounted to \$1,032,560.

The cotton market exhibited great firmness on Saturday on the part of holders, but sales were confined to a few hundred bales at fell prices. Flour was firm, and desicable qualities of medium and good brands of Ohio and other good Western grades wanted for export were sold at an advance, in some lines, of 10 cents per barret, while other descriptions were without change of moment. Prime wheat was fire, and Canadian choice white brought \$1 82 and Southern prime do. \$1 80. Face sales of the lower qualities, including club and spring Western were made without change of imperiance in prices. Corn was botter for distilling and sound mixed lots. while Southern yellow and white, of prime quality, were scarce and held at full prices. Rye sold at 8%, and 86c, for Western and Northern. Pork was duli and lower: mess opened at \$20 25 and closed doll a \$20. Land was firm, with sales in bbls. at 12c. Segars were firm, and about 800 a 000 hhds. were sold at full prices. Freights were firmer to British ports, and to Liverpool wheat was taken. in balk and bags, at 8ld, a 2d., and flour at 2s. 6d. a 2a. 7id. To London wheat was taken, in bags, at 9id., and flour at 2s. 10id. to Se. asked. To Havre, 15c. was asked for wheat and 20c. for flour.

The Campaign-Symptoms of a Great Popu. lar Revolution.

The trials and tribulations of the old party hacks all over the country-the family jars among the wrangling democracy—the last feeble kicks of Know Nothingism-the ridiculous a retensions of would-be Presidents and party leaders, and the tremendous popular furore with which the name of Frement is everywhere received, are acts among the "signs of the times" foretelling an impending revolution in our political affeivs, radical, overwhelming and complete.

Here in New York the old feud between the hards and softs, which it was supposed had been patched as at Cincinnati strong enough at least to hold like an old pair of breeches till after the election, has been ripped open again at Albany. The bards with to be guisters, and the softs stick to their divine right to rule. Meantime, disgusted with the Ciacianati "ipecac platform," many of the old Jackson Van Buren Bourbons have not only theown it up, but have gone over with all their worldly goods and hopes of salvation to Fremont. Others will follow-insufacedination rages in the soft division of the democratic camp, and all the efforts in this metropolis of Fernando Wood, of the hards, and John Cochrane, of the softs, to restore the two factions to "Pewter Mug." will probably be "love's labor lost." It is already high time to eall out Captain Ryndors, with his harmonizing six-pounder, for the purpose of fring signal guns of distress until Governor Wise, of Visginia, shall come up to Prick," quietly macking his segar at Wheatland) the resone. If any man con records the Van lock men the young colt form the Bocky Moon. | homeboxees will continue to remain so if they Buren faction to a full surrender to the

implacable D'ackinson faction, it is Mr. Wise. The ex-President at Kinderhook, for certain Congressional services heretofore rendered by Mr. Wise, is under everlasting obligations to him, and can deny him nothing. The case is now urgent, and Mr. Wise should be sent for without further loss of time-Perhaps his estimates of the astonishing rise in the price of niggers with the election of Mr. Buchanan may exert a wholesome influence among our rebellious soft shells, who are still ready, however, for any speculation whereby to turn an honest penny. Something must be done for the New York democracy or their case will be past praying for before the expiration of the

deg days. Next we turn to Missourt, and flad a similar division there in the democratic camp. Col. Benton, the anti-administration anti-secession democratic candidate out there for Governor, has opened the campaign with the most caustic, pungent and merciless philippic against Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet, his administration, his foreign and domestic policy, the Cincipnati Convention and the Checinnati platform-ine most terrible dissection that the whole concern, from Washington to Cincinnati, has ever yet experienced. Benton goes for Buchaman, but seaves him not a plank to stand upon, ner a rope to hold by. The danger is that these demora izations among the democracy in New York and Missouri, (to say nothing of the poorly disguised symptoms of this contest and martiny in the camp elsewhere.) may, unless promptly arrested, extend to other States, and utterly break up the calculations of Mr. Forney, of a smooth and decisive victory in November.

Among the outside factions of the opposition there is likewise a good deal of fuss and flum mery, very much like that of a fussy old hen over one chicken. Thus the Fillmore Know Nothings are fassing and floundering about here and there, with their "American candidates" and "American principles," when they ought to remember that their dark lantern, on motion of Mr. Botts, was put out a month ago. Thus Commodore Stockton, nominated by a convention for the whole of which there would be plenty of room in an omnibus, is fussing and cackling, over in Jersey, as if there were a house on fire. He calls out substantially to Mr. Fillmore-" The Union is in danger. Do you think you can save it? If you can, I will step aside-if not, I must keep the field-for the Union must be saved. Mr. Fillmore substantially responds- American principles can alone save the Union-I am the regular American candidate. I stand fast, because the Union is in danger, and it must be

In one of the nullification speeches of the late Mr. McDuffle, of South Carolina, he said- When hear a Northern man cry, 'the Union-the Union-the glorious Union, methinks I hear the bugle blast of the robber band; but when I hear Southern man cry- the Union-the Unionoh! the glorious Union,' methinks I snuff treason in the tainted gale." McDuffle was a nullifier; but still there is a great deal of humbug in this politician's cry of "the Union-the Unionthere is danger to the Union." All the disappointed old party backs-Pierce, Douglas, Fillmore, Stockton, and all the rest, including even Benton among the number -would have us believe that the Union is in peril, and that the election of Fremont, from the sectional platform which he occupies, will result in an explosion as disastrous to all concerned as the bursting of an old burnt out steamboat boiler in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. All gammon-moonshine -humbug. We have had one President especially elected to save the Union, and that was Franklin Pierce. The American people are not apt to be taken in and done for the second time with the same trick. The Union-saving trick has been pretty well used up by Mr. Pierce. He seems to have taken particular pains and pleasure to show as all the mortifying extent of the deception. To ask the election of Mr. Buchanan, on the same platform and the same policy, is like adding insult to injury, and rubbing it in.

Still, we use met with the plea that this repub lican party is purely sectional—that they dare not run an electoral ticket in any Southern State. Why not? They do not propose to touch the institution of slawery in any State, nor in the District of Columbia, nor the fugitive slave law, What constitutional impediment is there, then, to a Fremont electoral ticket in every Southern State in the Union. There is this difficulty-the Northern republican party declare that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a free State and that Southern slavery shall be excluded from ail the other Temitories of the Union. To this extent this party is a sectional party, but not more so than the democratic party, whose policy

is the extension of slavery. But there are other causes than slavery, and other sentiments, broader and deeper than the Konsas question, now at work among the Northern gnasses, as they would be among the Southern grasses, in behalf of Fremont, were this war of extermination between the abolition squatters and the Kansas border ruffens out of the way. Our old fogy politicians are behind the movements. exi encies and impulses of the age. New men, ner measures, new reforms and retrenchmentsin a word, a new and sweeping reformation of all the existing political and party abuses of the day -are demanded, and the people are in motion to effect je. Mr. Fillmore, just returned from the echoes of the "Miseres" in the church of St. Peter at Rome, and from the smoke of Mount Vesavine, is not expected as yet to see through this thing. But he is already getting a glimpse of his situation, and will comprehend it pretty thoroughly after a week's rest and study of the newspaper at Buffalo. It was so manifest here among us, pearly twelve months ago, that a new, fresh man was the article for 1857, that we trotted out George Law upon the track; but " Live Oak George," lacking the back bone for the crisis, broke down at Philadelphia; and so they have taken him off, rubbed him down, and trotter bim in again for a more thorough training

The new man, however, for the crisis, appears to have been hit upon by a sort of popular spontaneous combustion with the nomination of Fremont. As John Van Buren would say, in his geaphic style of delivery, the runs like the cholera." To the old stagers this is a mystery, They cannot comprehend it. The old Martinets of Europe would have it that the 'Little Cornorai" was a moor Captain, because his system of fighting was in violation of all the rides of war. Yet be continued to beat them as they were their ancient condition of brotherly love at the acverteat before. So with Fremont. He is as neigh an origina to all our old party Martinets and backszom committees. Fillmore is incredulope.-Stockton is disgusted, and the rold linear rmong the democracy, (excepting, perhaps, -old

to be concocting a lot of affidavits at Washing- which have been purchased with the nunost care ton, which will crush him as effectually as "the Coffin Har dbills" settled the business for General Jackson.

Considering all these things, and the popular evolutionary movements of the last three years, which exhibit the democratic party in the start ling minority of nearly half a million votes, we cannot shat our eyes to the fact that a comprehensive revolution has been, continues, and will conti aue at work, until its work is completed. We, want this revolution; we must have this revolution; we shall have this revolution carried out- not only to the establishment of a new set of then in power at Washington, but extended to the reformation of all those villanous party corrv ptions-stealings, thimble-rigging, bullying, wizdling and murdering-which have driven the people of San Francisco to the last resort of arms and open war. Kansas and the slavery issue, we repeat, form but a part of this Presidential agitation. The elementary principles of an honest administration of public affairs; a general spirit of revolt against the unblushing rascalities of parties and party hucksters and managers, as they now exist; a general loathing of the worn out old party backs of the day, and a general desire for something new, clean, fresh, and uncontaminated by the tricks of party cabab and thieving spoilsmen, are all visible in this spontaneous popular movement for Fremon. At such a time there is no room for any of those whimpering old grannics, with their humburging ery of "Save the Union." Let them clear the track, and save themselves.

Our Railroad Interest-The Decision in the New Haven Case.

We publish elsewhere the recent judgment of the Court of Appeals at Albany, on the great New Haven Railroad case. Into the question of law involved in the case it is not our province to enter; there are arguments or both sides, and as many and as sound legal minds are ranged on the side of the public as on that of the company. It is to the broad moral bearings of the judgment on our railroad interests at large and on the commercial faith of the country that we desire briefly to draw attention.

The facts of the case lie in a nut shell. Schuyler, the regularly appointed President and Transfer Agent of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, fraudulently and for his own purposes creates a quantity of stock for which the com pany has received no value, sells it to the public, and appropriates the proceeds. The question is who shall bear the loss-the public, who have innocently bought the stock, seeing Schuyler's name upon it, or the company, alike innocent yet involved in the responsibility of the creation of the stock by the act of their regular and well known attorney? And that question, on broad moral and equity grounds, appears to

be susceptible of a very easy and honest solution. It is clear that, a fraud having been committed omebody must suffer; common justice would indicate that, as between two parties on one of whom the suffering must fall, favor should be shown to the one who had least to do with the fraud. The public should hardly be punished for the negligence of the railway company in appointing an improper agent. Whatever may have been the private understanding between Schuyler and his employers, before the public he appeared armed with full powers; it is not pretend ed, we believe, that any of the purchasers of the spu rious stock could, by any exchaise of diligence or forethought or care, have ascertained that Schuyler was making that stock unlawfully, and that the company would regudiate it. Blinded boodwinked, belpless- and that by the act of the company-they (the public) committed no single act from which any such want of precautien or prudence could be inferred as would justify throwing the burthen of the loss on them. While on the other hand, the company, by the appointent of Schuyler, by cumulating powers in hands, by relieving him of that superintendence to which the executive officer of every large corporation should be exhicated, did commit reiterated acts of imprudence and negligence, and did in an equitable point of view, earn many and signal claims to the enjoyment of the loss.

We are not discussing this matter as Lovvers We are looking at it as men, as men of business to whom the very name of lawvers and lawsuits is hateful. And we will not therefore everlook the placeible plea of the original stockholders of the New Haven Company—that it is hard that they many of them widows and orphans - should be made to pay the losses incurred by capitalists and stockjobbers in speculating, on usurious terms, with Robert Schuyler. In the first place the distinction drawn between the two classes of stockholders-their classification into honest or phana on the one side, and dishonest specular r on the other-is not justified by the facts. There may have been-indeed, as the contrary has no been shown, it is fair to presume there were-es many orphans among the new stockholders as among the eld, as many speculators among the old as among the new. But it would never do to admit arguments of this skind. Ornhans and wittows are provided by law-with competent persons to guard their interest. Albe law is indeed possiliarly strict on this point. Guardiens are held to a very siriet responsibility, not only for their acts but for their omissions; and if the minors and widows who would be injured, were the spinious stocks to be forced on the acceptance of the company, can show that the depreciation of the value of their property is clearly due to the want of vigilance or care in those who were set over their interests, we apprehend will latter may be made to answer for it. In the eye of county all these stockholders must rank alike.

But the most important and to our view the elegrest light in which this transaction can be regarded is in its bearing on the railroad interests of this country. If it is extablished that the bonn fide purchaser of a regular genuine looking rallread security, for valuable consideration, can be made to lose the money he has invested by a subsequent disclaimer of the genuineness of the security by the company on grounds which the perchaser could not possibly suspect at the time: he bought, it needs little experience and little foresight to foresee a steady decline of our rail. road interest. What sensible man, think you having a few thousand dollars to invest, would put it in railroad stock when he may discover, after is has purchased, that the scrip he holds, though segular in every point, certified by the proper officers, and bought above board and fairly, may be repudiated by the company, And if this argument will hold good here how much more force will it have abroad?

It is estimated that our railroads have not altogether about seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Of this sum perhaps half, certainly more than one-third, has come from Europe. the strany of there European stockholders and the with murderous sespicion. They are said are to tan the of having their securities - day, per be or building or who shall or may kni or

and precaution, and at the regular market pricerepudiated on the ground that at the time they bought the President of the company, though highly esteemed and trusted with omnipotent authority by his constituents, was in reality a rogue? The question is the more vital, as, after all, our raiload interests are the key to all others in this country. The United States own nearly twice as many miles of railway as all the rest of the world put together, and no one who has travelled in the West, and seen the swelling progess of that magnificent region, can doubt but the next ten years will in all probability see the 24,000 miles now in operation nearly doubled. But this cannot be done unless our railroad credit can be sustained. Such disasters as the Schuyler fraud are perhaps nevitable. No country is free from rogues But it rests with us-it rests now with the Supreme Court at Washington, to decide whether bodies of citizens shall practically endorse Schuyler by throwing off the penalty of his acts upon the public-whether, in a word, foreigners shall be entitled to consider our railroad companies properly typified by Schuyler. On the decision of that question much of our future prosperity depends. Within the last few weeks the charac ter of our railroad securities has received a rude shock from a barefaced act of repudiation by a railroad company in the West: let us hope that the final judgment in the New Haven case will prove that this sort of thing is to be the exception,

THURLOW WEED AND THE KNOW NOTHING RUMP IN TROUBLE .- We understand that the rump of the late Know Nothing party, in its present afflictions has been taken in hand by that good Samaritan among political quack doctors, Doctor Thurlow Weed. He has appointed a committee upon the subject, and they meet sometimes in a private room at the Astor House, and sometimes in the commodious grog shop which fills the court yard of that vast establishment. The particular trouble is, how is the Northern Know Nothing ticket of Fremont and Johnston of Pa. to be managed? When George Law paid the bills of these Know Nothing delegates, and cleared them out, there were some chaps among them rather reluctant to leave this nice New York clover, among which they had been feeding free gratis for nothing. And so a few of them have been working up various devices and excuses for hanging on here, and have fairly succeeded in making a confidence man of Thurlow Weed. It is also said that Mr. Seward, Mr. Speaker Banks. and other great men, are implicated in this business of consulting and compounding with these Know Nothing Peter Funks and their fag ends of the late great American party.

ot the rule.

All these things are very amusing; but there is omething in them. Seward, Banks, Weed and others, it is feared, are already becoming jealous of the astounding popularity of Fremont, and would have no objection to cripple him if it could be done without exciting suspicion. We suspect that there is a plot of this kind in these Astor Honse meetings. In due time we shall probably publish a full account of all the slippery tricks, ackslidings, conspiracies, break downs, whisperings, and what not, of these Astor House meetings of Thurlow Weed and his busybodies. One the most ludicrous and contemptible things in connection with these mysterious cabals is the part which a set of reckless politicians and seedy live-by-chance fellows are attempting to play with the New York HERALD. We understand that one of these fellows has the perfect control of our editorial columns; another can "make it all right with the HERALD" at any time; another has " fixed it with the HERALD," or " will fix it," provided so and so. Now, we have to say that all these financiers are Jeremy Diddless. Let it be taken for granted by every party caucus, club or committee, and by everybody else, that when a smooth and plausible customer approaches them to sell the influence or columns of this journal, he is an impostor. These customers know enough to keep away from this office, satisfied, no doubt. That were they to attempt to carry out their swindling game according to promise, they would be kicked down stairs for their pains, or given in charge to the police, as sharpers obtaining money upon false pretences. Once for all, we desire our readers, for the sake of their own pockets, and for the detection of roguery, to bear in mind that neither seedy vagabonds, nor loose politicians, nor scheming adventurers, of any description, have, or can have, anything whatever to do with our columns. The proprietor of this paper is alone responsible or its views and opinions, and any attempt, here or elsewhere, to sell its influence should be rejected as an attempt at

swindling. MORTALETY STATISTICS OF NEW YORK-CAUSES OF DISEASE AND MEANS OF ITS PREVENTION .- The weekly report of deaths in the city of New York for the seven days ended on Saturday. 28th inst., already published, completes the statistics for the first balf of the year, (or 26 weeks), and compares in total mortality with former years as foilows:-1854, 11,967; 1855, 11,681; 1856, 9,474—the first 26 weeks of this year being less than the corresponding number in 1854 by 2.493 cases, and less than the first six months of 1855 by 2.207 cases. It is remarkable to notice the equality of the numbers for 1854-'5, in connectien with the lesser number of deaths this year. showing a very favorable report for 1856. An hereense amount of Jabor has been performed in the City Inspector's department during this period, in causing a prompt removal of nuisances and is keeping as active supervision over the sanking condition of the city. The Health Wardens have, we believe, visited almost every house in the city, and examined the condition of the sinks, privies, cesspools, yasds and cellars, and many of the larger nuisances have been abated. Much as has been done, in so far, we think that much yet remains to be performed, and feel certain that Mr. Morton will devote his full time and energies to the accomplishment of his duties; so that, having thus far been faithful, he can feel a entisfaction, in any contingency, that the entire work has been rendered.

Our quarantine regulations are, we think, faith fully enforced, and with a continued effort in that direction we hope we shall be able to enjoy a season of unparalleled healthfulness. The police regulations, prohibiting the throwing of garhage into the streets, should, in this connection, strictly carried out. Two city ordinances have been reprinted, one-relating to casting garbage into the streets-for circulation in tenement houses, and the other for slaughter houses, These rules are so excellent in intent and so easy of enforcement that we insert their principal cionses here for the information both of the persons who are likely to offend against them, and of the officials who are bound to execute them. In that relating to slaughter-boases, we read :-

slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the city of New York, any animal, shall, on every day when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, ander the penaky of tea dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

Sec. 2. Every butcher or other person within this city, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage, and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtering any animal, or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

The ordinances against bone boiling and burning and skinning dead animals within the city limit are also very severe, as is that against penning a lot of swine in dirty stys. We hope and trust that they will be immediately put into full operation. With respect to street garbage, we publish the city ordinance passed May 2, 1849, as follows:-

No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, tith or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any street, lane, alley or public place in the city of New York. The violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by thee of not less than \$1, nor more than \$10, or by imprisonment in the City Prison for a term of not less than one, nor more than the days.

With these corporate engines in his hands, we are certain that Mr. Morton will afford us a clean and, consequently, healthy city.

We are happy to hear that the butchers, as class, yield very general compliance to the rules, and keep their slaughter houses in a cleanly condition, with a few exceptions, who will soon experience the result of their neglect. The ordinance relating to slaughter houses was only adopted this month, instead of that of 1839. which was limited in its operation to slaughter houses situated "south of Fourteenth street." and authorized the removal of offal to a place north of said street, there to be cast into the river, where it flowed with the tide, creating a most intolerable nuisance. This is now remedied.

We hope that this offence of throwing garbage into the street will be forced on the attention of the police. The garbage boxes now placed on the sidewalks are a great evil, and we would recommend the Common Council, when the Boards meet on Monday to pass an ordinance to regulate the proper construction, placing and condition of such boxes.

In order to more clearly demonstrate the paranount importance of this subject, particularly at this season of the year, we publish to-day the whole number of deaths in each corresponding week of the twenty-six weeks (or first half year) of 1854, 1855, and 1856:-

	185	4. 1855.	1856.
1st	week 48	1 471	367
24		3 413	314
Sd	** 5:	20 467	324
4th		12 467	875
5th	"	1 511	335
6th	. 45	6 485	377
7th	"		377
Sth		34 521	387
9th	. 48		380
Oth		3 491	394
1th	"		434
Pth	****************		361
Sch	** ****************		421
		08 441	416
4th			423
5th			
eth	* 4:		387
7th	4		372
8th	** 40		343
9th	"		364
oth	"		362
lst	** 34	59 394	322
2d	4	5 399	287
3.4		08 350*	337
4th	4	29 353	309
Sil		37 322	324
MIN.		17 241	980

An increase of mortality may be expected to ake place during the next month, as prious years show a large increase during the months of July, August and September, as the following emparison of June and July in 1854 and 1855

1854. 1855. Number of deaths for four weeks in June...1,791 1,372 Number of deaths for four weeks in July....3,632 2,304

From this it is to be seen the heat of the gence in eating unripe or stale fruits, vegetables, &c., produce diseases (of the bowels and digestive system especially) which greatly increase the number of deaths. Children generally suffer under the severity of the weather, and influences causing the increase, to prove which we submit the following statement of the number of deaths of persons under twenty years of age for the four weeks of June and July, 1854 and 1855, and June, 1856:-

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY YEARS WHO

JUNE, 1856.	NE AND JULY,	1854-'5, AND
Jone, 1854. One year and under 552 Between the and two y'rs.173 two and five 159 it wante 160 it	Jene, 1855. 473 187 181 62 49	June, 1856. 490 146 136 52 54
Total	952	878
One year and under. Between one and two years. two and five. ten and twenty. Total. Total number under twenty year four weeks of June, 1854. July, 1854.	452 249 95 141 2,210	2,210
Four weeks of June, 1855 July, "		952
Increase		785

Will not the greater liability to sickness induce greater care on the part of our citizens? We hope to find it so. There are causes of death not in the power of the City Inspector to reach, yet we all share in the responsibility and conse-

We may add that the Commissioners of Health meet daily at the City Hall in relation to quarantine malters.

Personal Intelligence.

The President has officially recognized Ferdinand A Reuss as Consul of Frankfort on the Main at St. Louis. Charles Griswold, of New York, has been appointed and confirmed to be the Consul of the United States for he port of Manile, Phillipine Islands.

ARRIVALS.

From Havre, in the steamship Alma—P Salomon, lady and daughter: W E Selle, M Hubert, M Cahu, Marianne Cabu, Armond Cabu, Helene Cahu, M Benird, Mr Backman, Jr.; Mr Triatrou, Mile Triatrou, Mr Boeheron, Mr Lemaire. Mile Zoand, and J9 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Savar than, in the steamship Knoxville—Thomas R Miller, Rev John Winn and indy, T M Brantley, C J Modent, E Stellard, William Schwerzer, James Philiem, A Smith, E M Maye, Col Cha & Wells, Mrs Dickey and son, Jacob Sewarce and several, J Landeauer, A C Mitchell, N A Pratt, C Schlater, Mogric Rho, tes, and 8 in the steerage.

IN COUNT OF APPEALS, JUNE 26. EVENING SESics.—Argignent '7 not concluded. June 27.—14, 19, 62,
196. 174, 227, struck off; 31, Mercy agt. Farmers Loan and
Third Compensy, arguee, Mr. J. L. Brown for appellants,
Mr. John L. Takout i w respondent; 41, labell agt. Deming
and others, argued, Mr. G. W. Hetchikes for appellants,
Mr. D. S. Dickinson for respondent; Evening accision—
18, 101, 102, struck off; '9, Hettember agt. Albro, argued,
J. H. Reynolds for appellant, H. M. Ruggles for respondent, June 28.—61, 8-9, 140, 22, struck off; 80, Caste
agt. Neyes, argued, G. W. Hotchikin for appellant, D. S.
lekinson for respondent; 81, Bullalo and New York City
Refraud Company agt. Endley, Argued, J. Games, for apcilant, J. H. Reynolds for resp. 90dents; 39, Houseock agt.
varatoga County Mutual Insurance Company, argued, W.
A. Eench for appellants, J. Y. Take Miller cospondents. IN COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 26, EVENING SES-

ELOPEMENT. We are informed , ust a young lady, If years a sign, daughter of a window, I mother, named rates, residing at fact Hoonsteld on Tuesday evening act chapet with her Unite, who leaves a wife and child a New York. They are supposed to have gone to Callerge - North Assertion, June 27.

TRE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Expected Steamer at species. Bos on, June 29-9 P. M.

The steamship North America is now over eleven days out from Liverry of for Quebec, and is fully dae. Efforts have been made to-day to communicate by tole-graph with Quebec, but, owing probably to storms east of inits, we have been unable to accomplish it.

Interesting from Washington. IMPORTANT MOVE WITH REFERENCE TO KANSAS—THE TARIFF AMENDMENTS, ETC.

A caucus of democratic Senators was held yesterday upon Kansas affairs, when it was unanimously determined to support a bill, to be introduced by Judge Douglas tomorrow, substantially the measure alluded to by Mr. Toombs some days ago, for the admission of Kansas. The bill provides that a census shall be taken in Kansas, and if it appears there is a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to elect one member of Congress, that a convention is to be then called of the people of the Territory. who will present a Constitution to Congress, and thereupon be admitted as a State. This will take the wind out of the sails of the nigger worshippers in the House, as it is believed such a bill will be accepted by a majority of that body as a proper solution of the difficulty. On the other hand, it will be violently opposed from the onset by the abolitionists, on the plea that large numbers of free State men have been driven from the Territory by the

border ruffians.

The bill admitting Kansas as a free State will pass the House to-morrow, by a majority of about five. The business of the session will then be hurried on as fast

Mr. Oliver having returned, all the members of the 1. Kansas Investigating Committee are now in Washington.
Messrs. Sherman and Howard have just completed their report, and will probably submit it to the House to-morrow. The presentation of the minority report will be deferred a few days. The House will probably agree to the Senate's resolu-

ion for the final adjournment, with an amendment postnoning the time two weeks. The resolution will be called ap to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means are ready to repeat

on the modifications of the tariff. There will be a constderable extension of the free list, but no other essential

Very Hot Weather.

Boston, June 29, 1856. The thermometer to day ranged from 90 deg. to 100 deg. in the shade. There was a heavy thunder storm at Portland to-night. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1856.

The thermometer here to-day stood 98 deg. in the shade, and 96 deg. in the steeple of the State House, an elevation of 100 feet. BALTIMORE, June 29, 1856.

Thermometer 95 deg. to 98 deg. in the shade.

Markets.

Markets.

Burralo, June 28, 1836.

Flour is firm; sales to-day, 1,000 bbls. at \$5 25 a \$5 56 for good Himois and choice Wisconsin, and \$5 34 a \$5 75 for do. Ohio, lowa and Indiana, and \$6 a \$6 25 for extra Wheat is held above buyers' views. Corn active; sales to-day 70,600 bushels, at 35c. a 38c. for unsound. Oats to-day 70,000 bushels, at 30c. a 36c. for unsonat. Oats are filmer; to-day's sales 10,000 bushels, at 32c., delivered. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day—2,000 bbls. flour, 6,666 bushels wheat, 21,000 do. corn. Canal exports for same time—20,000 bushels wheat, 48,000 do. Corn.

PROVIDENCE, June 28, 1856. PROVIDENCE, June 28, 1806.
Cotton market unchanged; sales about 1,500 bales.
Wool remains quiet at former rates; sales 43,810 lbs.
Printing cloths active, prices firm; sales 70,000 pieces.
OSWERO, June 28, 1856.
Wheat duil; sales 8,000 bushels fair white Canadian, at

wheat dui; sacs 8,000 bisness in an waite canadai, as \$1.50 a \$1.52\left\(\) 5.000 quiet. Canal freights firm, owing to scarcity of boats. Wheat \$12\left\(\) 50. a \$13c., and corn, \$10\left\(\) 60 to xer. Lake inports—\$2.500 bushels wheat, \$15\.000 do. cyc. Canal exports—\$2.500 bushels wheat, \$20,500 do. corn, \$5.400 do. oats, \$16,000 do. cyc.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Was upon the Mormons in the House—Dr. Bernheisel Sur rounded by Friends-Another Shriek for Freedom-Free State Party Voting against Kansas, de., de. Among other interesting Territorial business brought forward to day by the committee in the House of Representatives was one throwing a bombshed into the peace-

ul Territory of Utah-well calculated to blow up domestic happiness in that far off valley, and scatter the conjugal ties of the disciples of Jo Smith. A clap of thunder from a cloudors sky could not have astonished our particular friend. Dr. Bernheisel, the gentlemanly delegate from Utab, half so much as did the committee's recommendation in this very delicate matter, involving free trade and "woman's ing as he does nine beautiful, plump, resy sheeked partners in conjugal affairs, and the idea of five years' staprisonment was well calculated to blanch the the Utah delegate. His friends, however, railled around him, and cheered him with the consoling idea that he and his nine wives might arrange matters so as to be impri-

soned together. But when this bill passes, which it is likely to do and ttempted to be enforced in Utah, then will the donntry hear a shrick which will be a "shrick for freedom"-for woman's rights. The daughters of Etah will then indeed hang their harp of a thousand strings upon the willow. But for the bill itself :-

A bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territory of the United States, and other piaces over which, the United States have exclusive such dates.

Whereas, it is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the numerical regulations of one of the Territories of this knion, and is sought to be justified on the ground that bits abordination in a Christian country is a religious rice of the inchainants of said a critory; and, whereas, no principles of self-government or critizen asverseling ear require or justify the practice for such moral pollution; therefore.

Estimated by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of the Congress assemblod. That if any person or persons, ocien married and an inhabitant of any Perritory of the United States and the place under the excitative justification of the United States, shall internary with any other person, or five with any person or persons, or colability with any partners acknowledging conjustal relations, the correct hosts and or with both control of the Congress of the Congres

been declared void.

There seems to be a fixed determination on the part of the House and the Territorial Committee to choke, off and starve out Kansas. Every movement in her favor is voted down by the free State party. This seems to involve a peradex, and yet the proceeding show it to be trail. Every tree State may voted against the Kansas land offices, as proposed cally in the session by General Whitheld and reported unanimously by the committee Whitheld and reported unanimously by the committee affect in killing their own report. The Senate will reverse all this action, when we may expect a rare (quabble in a Committee of Conference on this bill.

Washington, June 27, 1866-General Smith and Kansas .- The Reason the General was Ordered to that Territory. The rumer telegraphed from this city that General

Persifer F. Smith would be appointed Governor of Kansas Territory is wholly without foundation is truth. Gov. Shannon is regarded by the administration as the mera-semblance of a man-one who is afraid of his own sha-dow, and totally unfit for the crisis in Kansas; and yes the administration has not nerve enough to displace him. and substitute a real man in his stead. Hence, Col. Sumner seems to have bad the entire control of Kausas affaireof late but he, too, is little suited to the discharge of the duty of an Executive officer, having but little experience, and less knowledge of the law. The difficulty, however, is this with the administration. General Herney, who has been in command of the troops on the frontier is now on his march back to Kansas, and, upon his arrival there, will rank Colonel Summer, and assume the command in that territory. This state of facts was to be prevented by that territory. This state of facts was to be prevented by ome means, as all who have any knowledge of General Barney's characte. We that he would make the wood y regardless of parties in this necessity we find the ease as of the auministration for ordering Gen. Smith to ease as of the auministration for ordering Gen. Smith tenders, as he rank. Harney in selecting this accomplished; and observed officer, the administration may avoid, in part, the consequences which would altered the continuation of Governor bannon in office.

It may be well to say, however, that a change in the Executive effect of Kanens is contemplated as soon as the Executive effect of Kanens is contemplated as soon as the Territorial business how hetere Congress shull have been disposed of. Also that deneral Smith will receive the new drigadier Generalship, and may at a proper time be appointed Governor of Kaness temporarity until his new countries on should take effect. He is not then ma, however, who is now in the President's eye in the even of Shannon's removal.

Washington, June 28, 1864. Nacal Intelligence-Father Vijil and Major Heiss-Sona-

The United States steamship Sacamac arrived at Philadelphia a few days of Fapt, John C. Long, commanding, ther a contract wirely the se years in the Measterranean during which she visited upwards of one hundren ports It is a remarkable fact that during the whole of this leng cruise Capt. Long rever once had to court mount a san

tor Wilson's Cane, de., de.